NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE NEBRASKA BILL TAKEN UP. PROSPECT OF ITS PASSAGE. EXCITING PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

SPEECH OF CALEB LYON OF LYONSDALE,

Interesting from Washington.
THE NESSASKA BILL TAKEN UP—THE CHANCES OF
ITS PASSAGE—THE NEW YORK NATIONAL DEMO-

we regard its passage as certain. The object of the opof these respective bills would vote to set them aside. Thus. Mr. Houston, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and his friends, who have been urging the House to take up the Deficiency bill, on the ground that the requirement of the government demanded its immediate passage, voted to day to pass it over for an indefinite period. So also with the French Spoliation bill. Its warmest advecates voted to pass it over. The opponents of the Nebusaka bill, and the whigs generally, now taken that they declare that they can no longer be urged to go for the Deficiency bill. They say that when any of the bills come up which have to-day been postponed by the action of

their friends, that they will vote against them.

On the other hand the propriety of the tactics of the opponents of the Nebraska bill may be doubted.
It was evident not only from the vote by which the from the vote on passing over the first bill on the found who are known to be opposed to the bill in its pre-sent shape. Hence it was clear that the Nebraska bill was not as strong as the preliminary motions, and it was only demonstrating the apparent strength of the bill to persist in calling for tellers where every division showed a majority of twenty or thirty. The public will be apt to confound this majority as a majority for the bill.

to confound this majority as a majority for the oil.

It is probable the debate will be closed this week, although fierce opposition will be offered. After debate is closed the bill will be open to amendment under the five minute rule. It is the intended to sit night and day, so as to have the bill-proported immediately. The ayes and noes and the previous autestion cannot of course be called in committee.

Mesars. Walbridge and Walsh are the only hards who voted to take the bill up; all the other hards were promi-

nent in their opposition.

THE UNION OF MARCY AND THE NATIONAL DEMO-

CRATE—A MEETING OF EXTREMES.

It is pretended that the meeting of hards at Marcy's house was merely for the purpose of getting a dinner. The public can judge when they learn who was there-Cutting, Walbridge, Wheeler, Lyon, Peckham, and Oliver, all hards, and not a soft member present. They met Mr. Gillet—a gentleman who has busied himself by writing long articles for the Union, abusive of the New York bards, and Auditor Newell, of Albany, the person who attempted to cast an aspersion on the character of the national democrats of New York, by instituting the charges which led to Mr. Mather's impeachment, although the attempt failed, as that gentleman was triumphantly acquitted. After the manner in which these representative hards have been in the while of the person taacquitted. After the manner in which these representa-tive hards have been in the habit of speaking of Mr. Marcy all winter (compliments, by the way, fully repaid by the Secretary.) the re-union on Thursday last was a delightful exhibition of fraternal regard.

Supersum of Fraterial regard.

Supersum Court Decisions.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Grier gave an opinion in the case of A. J. Marshall vs. the Baltimore and Chio Railroad Company, sustaining the decision of the Cironit Court of Maryland, with costs. The opinion was against the plaintiff.

The case of the steamboat New World, Edward Minton d.d., claimants, appellants, vs. Frederick J. King, was submitted on record and printed arguments.

was submitted on record and printed arguments.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE LONG BRIDGE AT WASHINGTON. BY FIRE.

A large portion of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire commenced on the south side of the draw orldge, ever the north channel, and extended south. Land communication with Alexandria is cut off.

The damage to the Long bridge is about \$3,000, one side of the draw and the extent of two piers being destroyed. The fire was probably occasioned by a spark from a steamer. The inconvenience to the city and market people is very serious.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

ORIAL AGAINST THE NEGRASKA BILL-SENATOR DOUGLAS Mr. Dougtas, (dem.) of Ill., presented the memorial o 504 clergymen of the Northwestern States, against the Nebraska bill. The memorial is certified to be a correct copy of that adopted by the 25 Chicago elergymen. On presenting the memorial, Mr. Douglas said—He had been requested to present a remonstrance purporting to be signed by the authority of a large number of elergymen of the Northwestern States egainst the Nobrassisbill. A memorandum at its foot stated the number of signers to be 504. It is a copy of the one of the New England clergymen, with the exception that the words "in the name of Almighty God," are omitted, and "as sin the name of Almighty God," are omitted, and "as citizens and ministers of the Gospel" inserted in lieu of them. All the names are in the handwriting of one man, and a letter is appended to show the document to be genuine. This latter is evidently intended to go on the Senate records. He certifies that the memorial is a correct copy of the protest of the twenty-five clergymen of Chicago, adopted at a meeting in March last. The writer was appointed chairman of the committee to receive and engross the names of all other ministers withing to sign it. It was somewhat curious that it should be necessary to certify the memorial to be an exace copy of one adopted by the twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. The point of it was this—Some time since he had replied, in a public letter, to the proceedings of those twenty-five clergymen, and in it had set forth their memerial. It now appeared that there was a variance between the memorial, as he set it forth, and a now precented. This certificate was intended to place on the Senate records the change elsewhere music, of having falsified the proceedings of that meeting. The facts of the matter were these—life had received the proceedings of that meeting in an envelope with other letters, and contained in a printed sip. In those proceedings were the memorial and four resolutions. The proceedings were attested by the officers of the meeting, the chairman being the same man who now certifies this memorial. In two of the Chicago newspapers he found the same proceedings—the Tribunes and Demorratic Press. Receiving the proceedings in these concurrent forms, he had no doubt of their authenticity they being signed in all by twenty degrame. He new held in his hand one of the newspapers of Chicago containing the memorial winties of the gospel of Jesus Christ, breedy, in the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, do seleming precess "Ac. they also adoleted four recolutions. The proceedings were the memorial in the receive repulsed, he are replicated in the town where these minister citizens and ministers of the Gospel" inserted in lieu of them. All the names are in the handwriting of one man,

thet they regard it as a slander to charge them withing ing used the only words he had condemned in the mirror is used the only words he had condemned in the mirror of the desirability o

Mr. Gwin's meterned to the Committee on Foreign Arfairs.

Mesers-Just, (whig) of N. Y. and Foot, (whig) of Vt., presented memorials against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cel., moved to take up the vetoed insane Land bill.

Mr. Watsen (dem.) of Wis., opposed, and urged that the Homestead bill be taken up.

Mr. Gwin's metion was greed to—ayes 23, nays 13.

Mr. Straut, (dem.) o Mich., moved that it be postpored till Thursday next. Lest.

Mr. Refore, (whig) of Ca., moved that it be postpored till Monday next.

Mr. Rebesh, (whig) of Ca., moved that it be postponed till Menday next.
Mr. Heymer, (dem.) of Va., hoped it would not be postponed beyond Wednesday.
Mr. Gwys said if it was postponed at all, it had better be postponed till Menday.
Mr. Heymen said, if testponed till Wednesday, the Indian Apprepriation bill could be in the meantime disposed of.

osed of.
Mr. Gwns said the Appropriation bill was not suffering for time, as the Pacific Railroad bill was.
Mr. Badess desired to speak on the bill, and wished for ime till Monday.

Mr. Cass said he had got the Senate to fix Monday for another subject.

Mr. Baneze changed his motion to Tuesday of next

week.

Mr. Elttier, (dem.) of S.C., was in favor of considering the bill now. If the detate was commenced now, the Senator from North Carolina could wait eight days, and still take part in it before it was over.

Mr. CLAYION, (whig) of Del., was in favor of postponing its

Mr. Clayrox, (whig) of Bel., was in favor of postponing it.

The motion was rejected—ayes 19, mays 22.

Mr. Dawsox, (whig) of Ge., moved to postpone it till Wednesday. Agreed te—ayes 26, nays not counted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL AGAIN REMERIED.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. WAIRER opposed it, insisting that the Homestead bill had, in all fairness, prierity, and had too long and too often been pushed aside for business of all other kinds.

Mr. Henner said the Indian Appropriation bill could be matured in two days, and would be out of the way. The Homestead bill could not pass between now and Wednesday, when the other subject would come up.

Mr. Straff advocated the Homestead.

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., was for taking up the Homestead bill and discussing it. Ho was for postponing all other ambjects till it was disposed of. It embraced the same principles as the bill vetoed by the President, and the wice discussion could take place on it.

Mr. Cass urged taking up the Homestead bill. It was measure that ought to have passed long since. The country, in this bill, had another instance of the great loss of Webster, who, if llving, would be here giving it his warm and successful support. He did not consider it any disrespect to the Fresident to postpone the vetoed bill. While he heartily approved of the veto of that

mination.

Mr. Gwix hoped there would be no conflict between the friends of the Homestead and Pacific Railroad b s. It so the minority would always kill one measure with the other.

Air. Gwix hoped there would be no conflict between the friends of the Homasead and Pacific Railroad b at 18 so the minority would always kill one measure with the other.

Motion lost—year 13, mays 24—as follows—Yeas—Meases Bell Brothead Dawson, Gwin, James, Martin Nerris Sebastian, Silidal Thompson of Ky. Nava—Meases Toucey, Weller Bayard, Brown, Buller, Case, Chae, Chae, Clayton, Boden of Iowa, Wallory, Pearce, Petit Stuart Sunner, Toombe, Wade, Walker.

The Homestead bill coming up as the special order, Mr. Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pearce, Petit Stuart Sunner, Toombe, Wade, Walker.

The Homestead bill coming up as the special order, Mr. Hunter moved it be postponed till Tuesday of next week. Mr. Brows opposed the motion Mr. Brows said that for one he desired to say that in his opinion the Homestead bill did full within the principles of the President's objections to the Insane Land bid.

Mr. Gwix opposed any postponement of the Homestead bill. He looked upon its success in its consideration now, or its loss by postponement. There seemed to be an abundance of profession, but little practical action in its behelf. With a large professing majority in its favor it made no progress, but was put aside upon all occasions. He counseled union among its friends, and opposition to all amendments, otherwise an adroit minority would defeat if. Fe did not consider it as falling within the objections of the President to the other bid.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Arks, and the had warmly supported the Homestead bill for years, but he did not birth he could do so now. The remark that there was plenty of profession, and but little action in its favor, implied a supplement of the sincerity of Senators. He was exported to the bill at this time, if he could vote for it at lit I had recrived an abolition coloring, and was now reducally pressed by some men, who desired to settle the slavery question in their own way, without any chance to thirth the could not go there while the Missouri restriction was in force, and thu

House of Representatives.

THE NEBRASKA BILL TAKEN UP-GREAT REJOICING OF ITS FRIENDS-EXCITING SCENES, RIC.

The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was calling the States for resolutions.

Mr. Richardson, (dem.) of Ill., moved the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of

the Union, avowing his purpose, should he be sustained by a majority, to lay aside all business on the calendar until the Nebraska-Kansas bill should be reached. Mr. CAMPBELL, (free soil), of Ohio-Allow me to propound a question.

bir. Richardson—I have made the motion.

Mr. CAMPERI.—I hope the gentleman from Illinois, having had the benefit of a statement, I may be allowed

the scale of question, question which the control of the control o eries of "No-no!") I wish to know whether it is the intention of the gentlemen to set aside or postpone the

intention of the gentlemen to set aside or postpone the consideration of the Deficiency bill, which is a measure of the very greatest importance. (Cries loud and long continued, "Order—order,")

Mr. CUPING (dem.) of N. Y.—This matter had better be disposed of at once, without further delay about it. Cries of "Questlon—question,"

Mr. WHELLER (dem.) of N. Y., asked consent to present a remonstrance or several hundred citizens, legal voters of New York, against the gepeal of the Missouri compromise.

mise.
Mr. Hammon, (dem.) of Md., objected, amid cries of 'Put it under the rules.'
Mr. Webbern-Perhaps the gentleman from Maryland would like to object to that also.
Mr. Webbern seemted it under the rule.
The Syraker again interfered to suppress the prevalent confusion.

Mr. SIEPHENS, (whig) of Ga., deeming this a matter of much importance, desired to have a full attendance, and therefore moved a call of the House.

Agreed to by yeas one hundred and sixty-five, nays eleven.

il.
The House refused to lay it aside—ayes eighty-five,
we one hundred and five.
Mr. Rickarbox said he proposed to offer a substitute

Mr. Richarson said he proposed to offer a substitute for the bill.

"Stand back"—"Come up this way"—exclaimed several members; "We want to hear you." He was interpyted by critiemen, who, in every direction, were calling for copies of the Senate bill. The Pages hurried to the sand near the Glerk's desk, and getting fall supplies, distributed them briskly all over the hall.

Mr. Rimanneou (this part of the business being over) resumed, saying he did not intend to go into a discussion at this time, only so far as to explain the character of his substitute. There were many arguments urged by the enemies of the measure to which he should like to reply, but he would not consume time. He desired the friends of the bill to be heard, and when they are ready to vote on the question—(a voice—"And the enemies, too")—yes, and the enemies, too 'be would give them a chance, and hoped at a very early day this question would be brought to a vote. The substitute he proposed was substantially the Senate bill, learing out the Clayton

ESDAY, MAY 9, 1854.

Instituted. There are distanced and a control of the property of the property principle. The was all the property of the property principle. The was all the property of the property of

Under which the people of the Territory through their apprepriate representatives, may, if they see at, probibit the existence of alsever therein.

The assume of alsever therein.

The assume of the control of the country of the country and I would now ask, are you, men of the North, ready for the sacrifice? Ready fo open a region of virgin country, with unconceived fertility, an empire challenging comparison with the imperial readus of Charletonange, or his august successor, the Fifth Charles of Austria, larger than nine States the size of New York, gloriously guaranteed to freedom by Southern votes—to the withering influence of involuntary servitude? Are you ready to tear down the Chinese wall of protection, whose foundation was laid by the Cyclopean patriots of 1751, who had but a single eye to their country's welfare, completed by their worthy successors with earnest hands and honest hearts in 1820, known as the Missouri compremise? You who are the sons of joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, coal heavers, fishermen, printers, tavern keepers, merchants, mechanics, and farmers, are you willing to dishoner your poor and obscure racetage, to degrade your descendants by working him by the sole of slaves; to cleapen honest labor of the same humble callings as your own progenitors; to destroy to making it marketable in the perfect of the same humble, callings as your own progenitors; to destroy its digard by making it marketable in the perfect of the same humble, the product and any series of the same humble, callings as your own progenitors; to destroy its digard by making it marketable in the perfect of the same humble and the product and any series of the lives of the fire of the fire the perfect of the same humble and the product of the perfect of the same humble and the product of the perfect of the same humble and the product of the perfect of the same humble and the perfect of the same humble and the same and the perfect of the same and the perfect of the same and the same and the same and the

Canal Navigation.

Oswazo, May 8, 1854.

The canal beat Clarendou, of the old Oswago line, with merchandise, is just in being the first boat through from New York. The boats Glenny and Irwin, of the same line, are next, and will arrive in an hour or two.

Markets.

New ORCEANS, May 6, 1854.

Our cotton market to day shows no change. The sales of the week have been 30,000 bales, and the stock on hand here is now 295,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports compared with the same date last year, is 499,000 bales.

ales.

CINCINIANI, May 6, 1854.

Flour is scarce, and firm at \$7.50. Money is very cearce, and Eastern exchange is quoted at 1 ½ per cen scarce, and Eastern exchange is quoted at 1½ per cent premium.

Barrimone, March 8, 1854.

At our cattle market to-day the supply of beeves was limited, only 275 being offered. Sales were made at \$5.50 a \$6 on the hoof, equal to \$11 a \$11.75 net. Hogs were in light supply and sold at \$6.0 \$6.50.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A purse and sweepstakes of \$500 was trotted for yeserday afternoon, mile heats, best three in five to wagons, by Lady Collins and Joe Huested. Miller's Damsel and Poney were entered, but did not come to the post. The race was won by Lady Collins in three straight heats. Miller's Damsel was on the track to start, but was so lame that she was taken off. Lady Collins was the favorite previous to the scoring, at 100 to 30; 300 to 100; 20 to 6, and so on. Joe Huestel was offered against Miller's Damsel at long odds, without takers, before she was taken away. Time bets were against 2:40; the high wind prevailing at the time, warranting the belief that the time would not be less. The track was in a most capital condition for the race. The weather was delight ful during the afternoon, and a large collection of sport-

capital condition for the race. The wather was designiful during the afternoon, and a large collection of sporting men were led out in consequence to witness the trot.

First Hatt.—Lady Collins won the pole. They had a good start, but Joe broke on the turn and the mare led him to the quarter pole half a dozen lengths, in the extraordinary time of thirty-six seconds. On the backstretch, she slackened her pace, and Joe closed up a trifle. The mare passed the half mile pole in 147. On the lower turn, Joe made a gallant attempt to reach her; but as he came round the torn, be broke up hadly, and she led him home fifty yards, in 2.39.

Second Hast.—This was a most exciting heat throughout. I ady Collins took the lead around the turn, going leisurely, passing the quarter pole a couple of lengths ahead of Joe, in forty seconds. She soon afterwards broke up, and Joe, in the endeavor to go in front, broke up, too, but recovered before the mare, and hed her to the half mile pole four or twe lengths; in 1.21. The backers of the golding were now in cestasies at the prespect of his winning the least. The mare closed rapidly on the lower turn, and they came on the homestretch lapped; and from the three quarter pole to the score, the struggle was exciting in the extreme. The contract Heat—Notwithstanding the closeness of the last and Heat—Notwithstanding the closeness of the last

CALIFORNIA RACES.

A great sweepstake race for \$3,000, came off over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, April 9, between the celebrated trating mate Lady Vernon, and the no less celebrated pacerlady Mac, both well known to fame in the Atlantic States. Probably \$15,000 changed hands. Annexed is the result:

Sunday, April 9.—Purse and stake, \$3,000—mile heats, bost three in five, in harness—weights 145 lbs.

E. Burton named 2. m. Lady Vernon.

1. E. Bowman named r. m. Lady Mac.

dis.

Time, 2.32½.

The Temperance Maine Law tieket is elected in the vil-age of Norwish Chemano county; the vote stood Staine Law, "138; band 3m3, 126; whig, 100.

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLO, CK, A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGE CAT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

WAR DECLARED IN MEXICO.

Blockade of the Port of Acapuica.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion in the Bay of San Francisco.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM AUSTRAL A.

den den de

The mail steamship George Law, Captain Fox, arrived below at quarantine this morning, at 2 o'clock. She left Aspinwall at 11 o'clock on the 30th ult. She brings the California mails of April 15, \$847,573 in treasure on

freight, and 584 passengers.

The G. L. connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship John L. Stephens, and the passage has been made through in tweaty-three days and three

The news was brought down by the John L. Stephens

Wells, Fargo & Co., and the police purser of the George Law, will accept our thanks for the prompt transmission

Adams & Co.....

ture. Santa Anna has blockaded the port of Acapulco, and the government troops and those of the revolutionary party are busily engaged in fighting.
In the absence of our exchanges the following reportfrom the purser of the steamship John L. Stephens will

be found highly interesting :-The Port of Acapulco Blockaded.

The Pacific mail steamship John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, Commander, left San Francisco with 500 passengers, the U. S. mails, and \$1,000 in specie, on Saturday, April 15, at 6 30 P. M. Steamship Sierra Nevada left ame day for San Juan.

Same day, at 5 P. M. arrived off the harbor of Acapulco, saw two vessels, showing what appeared to be French saw two vessels, showing what appeared to be Frenchs colors, laying off the main entrance, each of which first a gun as the Stephens approached through the north channel, and soon afterwards fired a shot which fell short of us. The engine was immediately stopped, and the helm put to starboard. The ship forereaching came in fell view of the fort, which appeared to be crowded with men. The stosmer then loaing her strenge way and drifting towards the rocks on the north shore of the bey, the eagine was started about to bring her round head to wind and tide, when the ship and enisotrer coming up under ear let in point blank range, and the two shots close over us. The engine was again stopped, a heat lowered, and the first officer sent to inquire the cause of their bring into us. He was not allowed to board the ship, but was not by an officer in the ship's best, who inferred bin that the port was block-raded, and that we must immediately leave the harbor, or he would shik us if he could.

Captain Feursen limself then boarded the ship, and was immediately informed by the commander that his crokers were impersive from Santa Anna, to allew no vessels to pass, and that if we attempted it he would fire into us. Having agnificient coal to reach San Juan the ship was put on her course at 9 P. M., and orders given to the chief engineer to use all possible economy.

20th.—The engineer reported unificient coal to reach Panama, and the slep was accordingly put on her course for that pert.

27th, 8 P. M., spoke a schooner, five days out from Fanama.

Panama, and the slop was accordingly put on her course for that port.

27th, 8 P M., spoke a schooner, five days out from Panama.

During the detention of the Stephens at Acapulco, shots were frequently exchanged between the two vessels and the fort, and without effect on either side. Santa Anna with an army variously estimated at from three to five thousand men, was encamped in the neighborhood, and it was expected that he would make an attack on the town during the night.

28th, at 9 P. M., arrived at Panama with barely sufficient fuel to reach the anchorage.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.

Commercial Advertiger, just previous to the sailing of the ligence of a terrible steamboat explosion in the bay of San Francisco. The particulars are as follows:—

San Francisco. The particulars are as follows:

This morning, about 10 o'clock, the steamers Secretary and Nevada left from Pacific wharf, bound for Petaluma. At 12 o'clock precisely, while crossing San Pablo bay, the Secretary burst her boiler, carrying death and destruction in every part of the boat to the passengers, of whom a large number were on board. So great was the force of the explosion that the boat was literally blown to pieces. The Nevada happened to be near, and immediately rendered every possible assistance. She immediately put about after caring for the survivors and attenting to the dead. Many persons were blown overboard, and their bodies not recovered. The Nevada arrived at San Francisco at 3 o'clock, with the survivors and the bodies of those recovered. We learn from Capt, Travers, of the Secretary, that the scene on board after the explosion was awfultions of those whose triends were lost, being heart rending.

The following is a correct list of the killed and missing

J. A. Shorley,
Judge Ferrill,
Wm. Lunky, wife & child,
Geo. Robertson,
C. W. Rodgers, capt.
E. A. James,
E. Pudder,
Throdore A. Bourse,
Emma Holmes,
G. P. Henry, fireman,
Mrs. Day and child,
J. Partthorp,
Mr. Lundy,
Mrs. Hillman,
J. D. Cookingham,
Charles Smith,
G. Walker,
eck kand (names unknown Mrs. Harden,
Richard A. Lewis,
L. Iamberton, clerk,
George Clark,
Josse Potter,
Mrs. Hillmans and child,
James Wright,

on the same evening the whole of the party, except. Lieut. Strain and Mr. Maury, started across the isthmus, under the command of Lieut. Fruxon, to join the Cyane at Aspinwall. We regret to be obliged to add that Mr. A. F. Bogrs, of Ohio, an engineer attached to the expedition, died on Sunday evening of debility. Lieut. Strain and Mr. Manry left for Aspinwall yesterday morning. The Cyane will sail immediately for New York, touching at Hawana for provisions.

By the arrival of the George Law we have received a opy of the Sydney Merning Herald of the 4th February. The total amount of gold brought into Sydney during the week previous to the 3d of February, was seven thou-sand ounces. The yield of the various gold fields was an great as formerly

The establishment of railways throughout the colony

was being discussed with a commendable spirit.

The American brig Ida arrived on the 3d of February, from Newcasile, Eng. The Akbar sailed for Melbourne

from Newcasile, Eng. The Akbar sailed for Melbournsame day.

MARKET.

Synny, N. S. W., Feb. 3, 22,4.

The market has been rather firmer this week, with a decided tendency to improvement. This, it is the more cheering to observe, is not the result of speculative transactions, but of legitimate demand for the ordinary purposes of trade. There is but little doubt that a few weeks will materially change the aspect of the market weeks will materially change the aspect of the market will only continue in their wise determination not to force their goods. No complaints are now bear with regard to price, most persons being delighed thave the opportunity of replenishing their stocks at the present low rates.